## THE EUDORA TRACEDY.

Sonviction of the Negro Wilson for the Murder of Captain Palmer.

SENTENCE OF DEATH PRONOUNCED.

Court of Oyer and Terminer. bre Circuit Judge Strong, Justices Robertson, Van-wyck and Birdeall.

PROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER. WHITEFLEIS, Westchester co., June 13, 1856.

The trial of the negro, George Wilson, for the murder Capt. William Palmer, of the schooner Eudora Imogene, as centiaved to-day. The Court House was as crewded ever, and the greatest excitement existed among the

he proceedion, Capt. Arnold, Capt. Baker, William Beck-morth, Alexander Flandereau, Dr. John G. Baylis, Dr. Alexa. J. Prince, John N. Sanders, Charlotte Palmer (the widow of Capt. Palmer), Ethan Waterhouse, Joshua A. swince, Charles McClennan, Nathan C. Bell, Alexander Balls and William H. Williams. As the evidence of these persons has already been fully given, it is not necessary he us to recapitulate it. The most important points in the testimony of the medical men was that the wounds on the body appeared to have been inflicted before death, and that it was possible that a variation in the height of a purson might take place after drowning. Mrs. Palmer identified the clothing produced as that of her husband, and mated that the face of the deceased was large, and nd stated that the face of the deceased was large, and be jaw long. He had marks traced in India ink on his

The District Attorney proposed by four or five additional threees, to corroborate the testimony of Captain Arnold, a to the identity of the deceased, but the Court decided at sufficient testimony had been presented on that

Mr. Bailey, for the prisoner, said that he had no witsees to examine. He asked that the good character of be prisoner previous to the present transaction be adnitted, and also that he was discharged from custody on

awrit of habeas corpus; and lastly, that the prisoner was re-arrested when applying for his clothing at the United States Marshal's office in New York.

The District Attorney having no objection, the above more for the defence here rested.

The Counsel for the prisoner then proceeded to sum up the evidence for the defence here rested.

The chief points raised for the defence by Messrs. Baily and Larkin were as follows:—
That the identification of the body was not made out. That the crime, if any, was committed without the jurisdiction of the tribunal before whom it was brought. That the body found might have been marked and cut by some recreant and sordid person for the purpose of cotting the \$600 reward offered for the recovery of Capt. Palmer's body. almer's body. That the captain or mate of the Eudora might have first

That the captain or mate of the Eudora might have first as ulted the prisoner, in which case the prisoner could not be convicted of murder, even though he did kill the effects of the vessel.

That the entire theory of the prosecution was blown to the winds, and that there existed no proof against a man at rial for his life.

The specches of the counsel for the defence were very able, and were listened to with profound attention.

The District Attorney then addressed the jury.

The Hon. Justice Strong then rose and in a clear voice delivered his

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Charge to the Jury.

Gentlemen of the jury, said the Court, you have been selled upon to decide a most important case. You have been sworn to try George Wilson, the prisoner at the bar, for the murder of Captain William Palmer, at City Island, in the month of November last. The prisoner, it is true, was not well prepared for trial; there were strong prejudices existing against him, and in view of that fact you should look upon his case with a degree of favor. It has been argued here by the counsel for the defence that the prisoner, if any was committed, was not within the jurisdiction of the county of Westchester, and that the prisoner amount be legally tried before this Court. That is a question of law. Whether the offence was committed in the county of Westchester or not, is a more question of law, won which the Court has the right to pass, and by the instructions of the Court upon that point you must be governed. As to the question of jurisdiction in the matter, we see that City and Hart Islands, both in the county of Westchester, lie a short distance from the main shore; there is water between both islands, and then there is a river separating City Island from the main land. Where there is a chain of Islands the water between them is considered as an inland bay only, and not an arm of the sea. The crime was, therefore, semmitted upon water separating a number of islands from each other, all of which are included within the county of Westchester. I will now turn from the point of president and infavor of the prisoner. The main question ber you to settle here is the guilt or innocence of the secured, now before you, charged with the most horrible of all crimes, the murder of his fellow man. In order to canvict the prisoner of the murder it will be necessary that you shall be first convinced of the death of Captain.

convict the prisoner of the murder it will be necessary
that you shall be first convinced of the death of Captain
Palmer, and secondly, that his death was procured at the
hands of the prisoner with a premeditated design. It is
not necessary that there should be positive evidence of
the murder having been committed by the accused: it is
only necessary that facts and circumstances conclusive of
guilt should be brought forward to warrant you in
rendering a verdet of guilty. If, on the other hand, there
is any reasonable doubt, give it for the benefit of the
prisoner. It is his right. After the circumstances are
preved to your satisfaction it will be your duty to render
a verdet accordingly. Some persons say that circumtantial evidence is the best kind of evidence, because circumstances cannot lie, while witnesses might. I state this a veract accordingly. Some persons say that circum-tantial evidence is the best kind of evidence, because cir-sumetances cannot lie, while witnesses might. I state this be you because regues, murderers and other trangressors are sometimes so systematic in the commission of crime that it would be impossible to convict them were not cir-sumstantial evidence to be relied upon. Criminals gen-erally perform their deeds of wickedness when no one is beaking at them, so they must be indicad according to dis-

erally perform their deeds of wickedness when no one is leaking at them, so they must be judged according to direct cumstances. It is necessary, therefore, for the safety of seciety that jurors should rely upon circumstantial evidence where it tends strongly to a conclusion. You would not be authorized to acquit the prisoner upon any alght doubt—it must be a good and reasonable one. There is no doubt that the schoner Eudora left the port from whence she halled for Patchegue, L. L., from thence & Brooklyn, and from thence back to her original starting point. There were on board but three persons—Captan Palmer, Gilbert Pratt, mate, and the prisoner, George Wilson, who acted in the capacity of cook. From the main Paimer, Gilbert Pratt, mate, and the prisoner, George Wilson, who acted in the capacity of cook. From the testimony of very near relatives of the deceased, it appeared that he was on board of the vessel when she cleared from Deep River, and proceeded on his voyage. On the 21st of November last, as the Eudora was proceeding to her place of destination, she came to anchor at City Bland. The wind blowing freshy at the time, other vessels was to anchor in the immediate neighborhood of the On the 21st of November last, as the Eudora was proceeding to her place of destination, she came to anchor at City Maind. The wind blowing freshly at the time, other vessels came to anchor in the immediate neighborhood of the Eudora. On the 22d, one of the sloops which came to suchor near Captain Falmer's vessel put up her sails and proceeded on her voyage. The Eudora being heavily laden, and the sea being somewhat rough, Capt Palmer, it is supposed, decided to remain until the weather abated. Capt Palmer was seen on the afternoon of that day, walking up and down the deck, in his shirt sleeves. The vessel spoken of started in the morning. Nothing occurred on board of the Eudora that day to excite the attention of any person. There was nothing seen or heard that would indicate that anything unusual abate occurred on board on the afternoon of Thursday, the 22d. There was nothing unusual observed on board the Eudora on Thursday night. Capt Palmer and the mate were exert seen alive after Thursday. Of the three persons who were on board of the Eudora, but one remained alive, and that was George Wilson, the prisoner. The absence of the explain and mate from their vessel is an extraordinary thing. That the captain and mate left the vessel themselves, and went away, no one knows where, or that they were accidentally drowned after leaving the Eudora, is not probable by any means. On Friday devening the vessel was observed to be carcaing, and in a few minutes afterwards she sank at her anchorage ground, off City Island. It seems that she sunk in consequence of certain anger holes being bored in her yet, strong circumstance against him. On Friday forenoon persons went on board the Eudora and asked for some size on board but the prisoner that afternoon, then it is a very strong circumstance against him. On Friday forenoon persons went on board of the Eudora and asked for some size on board but the prisoner and asked for some size on board. The prisoner was to hove these auger holes? He wanted, and at the time seemed anxiou

of City Island, and they accordingly watched him, and secured him. On searching the prisoner various articles of property belonging to the captain and mate of the Eudora were found upon his person. A pocket-book of the captain's was found concealed in the leg of his boot. This was a strong circumstance. Could any person go on board and commit the offence charged without the knowledge of the prisoner? If he had an accomplice in the matter, would he not have made some reveations before now to screen himsel? Is it possible that all this violence could have transpired on board of the vessel without the prisoner's knowledge? If his statement in relation to this point can satisfy you, why take it into your consideration as evidence for the defence. It is true the body lay in the water for five months, and was not much decomposed; but it must be recollected that it was in the winter season, and that the body was no doubt kept on the bottom by means of a weight. This body was discovered about a mile and a half from the spot where the Eudora was sunk. There was a storm a few days previous to the finding of the body. If a body is missing, and one is thrown on shore near the place where the drowning took place, would there not be an inference as to its identity. But in this case there is satisfactory evidence given by the friends and relations of the deceased. It is true there is a slight discrepancy between the height of the deceased and the living man, but it is not great enough to break the links of identity. When a person expects to identify a body they areapt to jump at conclusions hastily, and the jury are therefore not to be guided by his convictions. They are to look at the teetimony in regard to that point it appears that the body of Captain Palmer had some peculiarities about it which have been described by the witnesses The face was longer than usual and the chin broader. The wound upon the head would have stained the pillow case just in the manner they were found. Then gain, there was the mark upon the little

of the Court, and the prisoner was therefore to be acquittéd.

2d. That the mate, Gilbert Pratt, not being proved to be dead, it is presumed that he was on board when the alleged naurder was committed, and might have been the murderer as well as the prisoner.

3d. That if the jury believe the death of Capt. Palmer was caused in a fight or scuffle, and if they believe the prisoner was the first party assailed, they have a right to bring in a verdict of manslanghter.

The Court charged upon the last point, but refused to acquiesce in the case of the two first.

At 9 o'clock P. M. the jury retired to their room, in company with Sheriff Little, and the Court took a recess for supper.

SCENES IN THE COURT—MANNER OF THE PRISONER.

Now that the jury had gone out, the greatest excitement prevailed among the speciators. A large number of them lingered about the Court House, with a view of obtaining the news of the verdict, should the jury agree before ten o'clock, which was the hour set down for the reassem-

At ten o'clock the Court resumed its sitting, and orders were given to the Sheriff to ask the jury if they had agreed saying thatt hej ury stood eleven for conviction, and one for acquittal, and could not therefore agree.

The Court then ordered a recess until twelve o'clock, and gave notice that the bell of the village Hall would

render their verdict.

The jury were not allowed anything to eat or drink during their deliberations, and hence many of them were incensed at the determination evinced by the twelfth man

ticularly delighted at the obstinacy of the juryman, and talked quite freely to all those who approached him. Some of the remarks passed upon him did not seem to please of the remarks passed upon him did not seem to please
him much, and once or twice he very politely informed
some spectators that he did not care to hold any conversation with them if they talked so foolishly about his prospects for deliverance. The temper of the prisoner was
soon restored, however, and he commenced talking about
the curiosity that was evinced by men, women and children to see him.

"I wish to gracious I had my supper," said the prisoner to the jailer. "What did you have for supper to-night,
George—much and molasses, ch?"
The jailer nodded in the affirmative, and asked Wilson
if he was thirsty.

The jailer nodded in the affirmative, and asked Wilson if he was thirsty.

"Oh, ain't I'' replied the prisoner—"I wish I had a horn of brandy four fingers deep, and you'd see what I could do with it!"

Some one in the crowd suggested that if he was acquitted he would run right straight for a barroom.

"Well, I guess I would," said Wilson. "Whether I was acquitted or net, I'd make a boe line for Dave's, if I could only escape from this place."

This least reconder was made in a locose and hearty.

mill."

At this moment Captain Rogers, an uncle of the mate of the Endora, approached the prisoner, and saying that he had a few questions to ask him, the following conver-

piled that he was dressed in dark occurse, as was to captain.

Q. Had he a cap or a hat on when he went into the hoat with the captain? A. A cap or a hat, eh? Well, I think he had a cap or; yes, I am certain he had.

Q. What color was it? A. What color? Dark.

Q. Who came for the captain and mate? A. Two men in a yawl boat. I said it was a sail boat before, but now I say it was a yawl boat, that you could put a sail into.

Q. Now tell me where did they go? A. Oh, I don't know; I didn't take particular notice of them.

Q. Did they go towards City Island? A. Yes, sir, I think they did, but you know I couldn't say for certain.

New, I want you to answer me one more question Q. New, I want you to answer me one more question about Gilbert Fratt. I am his uncle, and, of course, would like to know something about his whereabouts. Ind he or the captain ever abuse you, or had you any difficulty with either of them? A. Oh, no; I never had any words with either of them. Capt. Palmer was a very nice man, and so was Fratt; I don't know his other name.

nice man, and so was Frait; I con't know his other name.

Q. Well, you know that Frait was my sister's child, and I would like to know more about him? A. Oh, yes, it is very natural that you should be anxious about him; he was your sister's child, ch; well, I can't tell you anything more about him; that's all know about it.

Q. Well, look here, you said that they left the Eudora in the forenoon, at one time, while at another you said it was in the afternoon; now what time was iff tell me honestly? A. Oh, its of no use; you don't believe anything I tell you, and it's foolishness for me to talk about those matters. I didn't say they left in the morning, they left in the afternoon, as near as I can recollect.

the morning; they left in the atternoon, as hear as I can recollect.

Q. And they left you on board alone? A. Yes.
A stranger here interrupted the conversation, by asking Wilson who bored the anger holes in the vessel? The prisoner seemed annoyed at the intrusion, and said he would not answer the question.

Capt. Roomes—Why won't you?

Wilson—Well, I have a part to play here, and I don't care about answering every question put to me. I have

care about answering every question put to me. I have told you all I know about the matter, but now you want to know more than I can tell you. You don't believe half what I say, so where is the use of my talking at all I might as well be whistling as talking about that

what I say, so rails and the winstling as talking about that matter.

Capt. Rooms.—Oh, no. George. I believe several things that you have too me, and would like to hear anything you might have to say.

Wiscoe.—I can say nothing more. Now, just excuse me, will you? I don't want to wok any more. If I have done anything wrong, why, you will be justified.

Capt. Roome.—Goulded where? What do you mean?

Wiscoe.—Well, every one will be justified in heaven, at least I tomk so. As I am human, I believe I have a right to think so.

least finms so. As I am human, I believe I have a right to think so.

At this inneture some one in the crowd remarked that the prisoner would have the rope around his neck soon.

Witsont urned around rather sharply, and with a grave face rebuked the person in the following language:—
Young man, you shouldn't talk so free; you don't know who may have the rope around hist neck yet. A man may be placed in an ugly situation by a train of circumstances. You went mee cishes and look very genteel, but while you are waking the streets some day you may get tripped up when you think there is no danger, and and may have your leg broken. You may get the rope around your neck in the same way. I don't want to be personal or to hurt your feelings, but I hat to see a person talking so foolish about a thing he knows nothing of.

We can't tell whose turn may come next, or whose may come first.

We can't tell whose torn has come first.

During the delivery of the prisoner's last remarks, he was latened to with profound attention. This language, for a man in his streation in life, was uncommonly good. As the time for the arrival of the Court rapidly approached when looked somewhat anxious, and did not appear to be inclined to talk to any one. The time thus passed

20 o'Clock-When the loud ringing of the Hall bell

when the Court resumed its riving, the jury took cher resus, the same careisomess of mane and indifference was manifested by the criminal.

At length the important moment arrived. The Clerk was ordered to call the names of the jury, and learn from them whether they had agreed or not, as follows:—
CLERE—Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?
FOREMAN—We have.
CLERE—Jurors, look upon the prisoner. Prisoner, look upon the jurors. (To the jury.) You say you have agreed upon a verdict?
FOREMAN—We have, sir.
CLERE—How say you, gentlemen—do you find George Wilson, the prisoner at the bar, guilty or not guilty of the charge preferred against him?
FOREMAN—GUILTY.
CLERE—Wilson, what have you now to say why the sentence of the Court should not be passed upon you?
FREGORIER (in a firm voice and unaltered amount)—I am not guilty of the act charged.
Justice STRONG then proceeded to pass.

SENTENCE OF DRATE

upon the prisoner, in the following terms:—
George Wileon, you have been indicted by a Grand
Jury of Westchester county for the crime of murder.
You have been arraigned, and pleaded not guilty to the
charge. You have been tried on that indictment, and
have had able and faithful counsel, who defended
you to the best of their ability. They took care
if your interests, and labored hard to obtain an impartial
and unprejudiced jury of your fellow men. That jury,
every one of whem stated that they had not the slightest
rejudice against you, have faithfully investigated the
case. They have had due deliberations, and have now
irronounced you guilty of the most grave offence known
in criminal law—wilful murder. The Court approves of
that verdict. It appears from the testimony that you
were engaged as a cook on board of the Eudera Imogene,
which came to anchor opposite City Island on the 22d of were engaged as a cook on board of the Endora Imogene, which came to anchor opposite City Island on the 22d of November last. It is presumed that the officers of that vessel retired to rest at an early hour on Friday night, leaving you in charge of the vessel; that after they fell asleep you took an axo, and creeping softly to their state-rooms, inflicted two severe wounds upon the bead of Capt. Palmer; that you also killed the mate, Gilbert Fratt. They went to rest, supposing themselves in perfect asfety, and leaving the vessel and its contents in your charge. That you betrayed that charge, your present situation is a proof. You say, that you had no cause for complaint against either of the officers of the vessel; yet you slew them. They confidingly reposed in you, and how did you repay that kindness? You killed them in their sleep, and, without giving them any time to prepare for the world hereafter, you launched them into eternity. For that crime the law of this country delivers you up to death, but it mercifully accords you ample time to prepare for the future, to prepare for your presence before your Maker in solemn judgment. It is not yet too late for you to repent. You may yet be saved, but my advice, I am afraid, is needless, as your conduct, both here and elsewhere since your arrest on this charge, has presented a degree of hardshood scarcely paralleled in the records of crime. I hope, however, that you will make the best possible use of the brief time allotted you by praying to God for forgiveness. The only thing that is now left for the Court to perform is to pronounce upon you the solemn sentence of the law. The sentence of the Court is, that you be taken to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, on Friday, the 25th of July next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, and that there you be hanged by the neck until you are dead and may God have mercy on your soul.

The prisoner never qualied beneath the awful sentence, and on being led to his cell was as jocular an

Religious Intelligence.
INSTALLATIONS.
On Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., by a delegation from the Presbytery of New York, the Rev. Thomas J. Evans, of Williamsburg, L. I., will be installed as paster of the Greenbush Presbyterian church, at Blau-

as paster of the Greenbush Pressylvental Courty, wellville, Rockland county, N. Y.

Rev. S. N. Robinson is to be installed paster of the Presbyterian church, at Whitney's Point, N. Y., on the 26th inst. The aged, yet vigorous father of the paster elect, Rev. Ralph Robinson, of the Oswego Presbytery, is

to preach the sermon.

The Rev. Thomas P. Field, lately a Professor in Amberst College, was on the 5th inst., installed as pastor of the First Congregational church in New London, Conn.

Rev. Henry Wickes, formerly of Princeton, Mass., was installed pastor of the First Congregational church in Gunford, Conn., on the 22d of May.

Rev. Henry Wickes, formerly of Princeton, Mass., was installed paster of the First Congregational church in Gutford, Conn., on the 22d of May.

The covernony of installing the recently chosen and first paster of St. Peter's church, in Rechester, took place in the presence of a very large and incligent addence, on Tuesday evening last, the 10th last. The services were in good taste, very impressive and interesting, continuing the notice of the state of the same pointed views, and is hensel exception, and the North State of Rechester, took place in the order of exception of the same state of the same states of the same sta the Lord's Prayer, repeated by the people; the Psaiter, with responses by the congregation, and a a hymn, sung by choir and audience. Rev. Mr. Ray then offered a brief by choir and audience. Rev. Mr. Ray then our and and very appropriate and elequent prayer, the choir per formed an anthem, and Rev. Dr. Murray proceeded to deliver an effective discourse, suited to the sciemn and

Rev. Wooster Parker has asked a dismission from Do-ver. N. H. Rev. C. M. Mickels has been dismissed from Barre, Mass.

New CHURCHES.

Rev. Mr. Gleason, the veteran missionary to the Cattaraugus Indians, is now engaged in obtaining means of building a Presbyterian church on that reservation. There are some fourteen hundred Indians on that reserva-The workmen have commenced operations at the

dations for the new church building, to be erected at the cerner of Spring and Coming streets, for the use of a Methodis tEpiscopal congregation in Charleston, S. C. MISCELLANEOUS.

Late reports to the Conference at India

there are under the supervision and control of this church, in the United States, 17 colleges and universities, valued at \$2,000,000. In these there are 98 professors and 2,962 students. Their libraries contain 768,600 volumes. There are 56 seminaries, valued at \$1,000,000, with 306 teachers and 14,572 pupils. Their libraries contain 23,000 volumes. There are also two theological schools, valued at \$325,000. t \$325,000.

The annual meeting of the Ghio Conference of Congregational churches will meet at Dayton, on Tuesday,

A movement is on foot by the Methodist church South to purchase LaGrange Female College, Georgia, and pre-sent it to the Georgia Conference.

Two public and important recantations of Roman Catholicism have recently occurred in England. One by the Rev. Thomas Derome, late priest of the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Andrew's, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and the other by the Rev. Mr. Bolton, late a Roman Catholic priest at Lincoln's Inn Fields.

PROTESTANT RIGHTS IN AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has been obliged to interfere specially in consequence of the representations of his Protestant subjects in reference to the arbitrary measures they have been subjected to since the conclusion of the they have been subjected to since the conclusion of the concordat, particularly in matters concerning Protestant burials. The Minister of the Interior has, by his Majesty's directions, issued a circular to the municipal and police authorities, recommending them to oppose every measure calculated to wound the feelings of the Protestants. He states that every subject of the Emperor enjoys the right of protection in his religious belief as well after life as during his existence, and that no obstacle is to be piaced in the way of religious ceremonies authorized by the laws. In order to facilitate the burial in their native land of individuals belonging to other States of Germany, Austria has concluded a convention with Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover and the minor States, by which permission, in the shape of a pass, will be ne of the contracting parties into that of another.

A new hymn, for three voices, by Cardinal Wiseman, and called "God bless our Pope," has just made its appearance in London. A Reman Catholic newspaper recommends their readers to stand when they sing it, as they do for God save the Queen.

they do for God save the Gueen.

A SINGULAR RELIGIOUS GATHERING IN ENGLAND
The centenary of the Octagen Chapel, at Norwich, which has just been celebrated, presented features of a peculiar character. The chief point of interest was the assembling from all jarts of the empire and rom France, of the living representatives of the families of the Ta liers and Martineaus. Of these two families alone, no less than fury-six members were present. The history of the founding of the Getagen Chapel, the home of the Prosbyterian congregation in Norwich, has been written by the fatter of the Judger of the Getagen Chapel, the home of the Prosbyterian congregation in Norwich, has been written by the fatter of the John Taylor, and continued by the Gresham prefessor of music, his son. The Norwich congregation may be said to have become of more importance after the election of Dr. John Taylor, whose ministry at Norwich commenced in 1754, the first stone being laid by Dr. Taylor, and was opened May 12, 1756, by that minister. Various noded men have, from time to time, filled the position of Dr. Taylor, among them Mr. Robert Alderron, who quitted it for the law and became Recorder of Norwich of whom the present Sir Edward Alderron, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, was the elect and most distinguished son. Dr. Enfield was another of the ministermand whose pupils were Chief Justice Denman, and the present Bishop of Durham.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.—Augustin Capde-ville, to be Appraiser of Merchandise for the port of New Orleans, La., vice Thomas Warren, resigned. Stephen D. Dillaye, of New York, to be Appraiser of Merchandise at large, vice Geo. W. Pomeroy, deceased.

sates, at the Astor House, during Friday and Saturday

gates, at the Astor House, during Friday and Saturday. They assembled in the vestibule, and did most of their talking there or in the ample corriders of the hotel; the barroom was only visited occasionally by some weak brother, who did not sympathise with the anti-liquor principies of the majority, and who believed old Moneagabela to be a good American drink, and much superior to the foreign French stuff so much in vogue.

Among the parties most active among the delegates on Friday, were Thurkow Weed, Edwin D. Morgan, E. C. Spaulding, Jos. W. Blunt, Preston King, and other noted nigger worshipping politicians; Chas. Riddle, John Eileox, Daniel Willis, and other active city republicans, were also button holing and talking sweet to the hard shell Americans from the rural districts, to induce them to hold over their nomination until the Philadelphia

Convention met.
On Saturday another and different class made their appearance. Live Oak George, with his score of friends, was present; also Horace H. Day, C. Edwards Lester,

e, and were exceeedingly busy, deferential and good

was sent here as an American, not as a republican, and that is my first consideration. In Westchester counas much opposed to the Americans as the demo-crats. I ran for the Assembly last fall and was laid out

end in a split if Fremont is forced down our throats without any assurance of his Ameri-canism," said one of another group. "We refused

throats without any assurance of his Americanism," said one of another group. "We refused to endorse Fillmore because it was not known that he was attached to the Order, and shall we go Fremont blind? No. The Massachusetts delegates say their constituents oppose Banks and Wilson, because by them the Americans have been sold out to the black republicans. Nor will the Connecticut or New Jersey delegations submit to the proposition made this morning for a fusion. Those three States were sent here to nominate, and nominate they will."

"Them's "my sentiments," rejoined a New Jersey delegate. "However, I'll go Fremont, provided he's proved a good American. Commodore Stockton is my first choice, and to my mind he's the strongest man could be run."

"You're right there," chimed in another; "there are more hurrah points about Stockton to go before the people than any other living man. His naval history is exceedingly brilliant and dashing."

Many of the Know Nothing delegates were evidently afraid of their constituents. It was charged that the New York delegation was a bogus affair, having been appointed by a State Council that had not over forty members. The Connecticut and New Jersey delegations are the same that attended the Know Nothing Convention held in this city on the 5th inst.

"I say," said a Connecticut delegate, "did you observe that the Hexalin had a report of the conversations that occurred here yesterday. We must look out what we say. It would be a good joke if the reporter was around now and heard us."

"Ha, ha!—so it would."

"By the way, the Hexalin is doing us an immensity of good. If Fremont is nominated and elected, it will be because of Bennett's course. He has indicated the true poincy for us to pursue, and we're thundering fools if we don't follow it."

"I wonder what the editor of the Hexalin is after?" said another. "My impression is that it is only a newspaper

him."
An old fogy Senator from Pennsylvania, a delegate, de-clared that the Presbyterians would never go for Fremont, nor would the old line whigs, who polled a fourth of the vote of the State. McLean was their man, and he could beat Buchanan. In the city of Pittsburg, where he resided, he did not know three men who would go Fremont. Eating cakes made of grasshoppers was no recommenda-tion for a Presidential candidate for them. They wanted a sensible nominee."

"Bah!" said a New Yorker. "good sense is the last

a sensible nominee."

"Bah!" said a New Yorker, "good sense is the last thing people vote for. Neither Harrison nor Taylor had any brains, and nobody ever suspected Polk or Pierce of having any. Van Buren, Clay and Cass had all been beaten by inferior men. A man must be either not known at all, or else have some brilliant points about him, to take the masses, who are never over wise. Fremont's the man."

the man."

And so the talk continued throughout the day.

Inst night there were several caucuses held. The New
England men met at the Howard House, and several of
the State delegations at the Astor House. The programme
indicated in yesterday's Herali is still the same. The
time will be consumed in fruitless debate until Tuesday,
when a joint nomination with the republicans will be
made.

The delegates to the Convention are beginning to thin out, and there probably will not be over one hundred votes polled to-day on the candidates; but the Astor Exchange was as lively as ever yesterday, and from morn till dewy eve the conversation was kept up respecting the claims and chances of candidates, and kindred matters. Mr. Duganne, and other Fillmore men, were actively at work among the delegates.

From the vote for Mr. Banks, there is a suspicion affeat

that there is some mischlef going on. It is noted that the Fillmore men are working like beavers to prevent the nomination of Fremont, whom they fear more than any other man. There is a strong lobby on the bone fide delegates, and it is said a set of spurious North Americans have been foisted on the Convention to distract and bedevil its action. An active city Fillmore man from the Sixth ward was observed in the Convention on Saturday voting and wirepulling for Banks. The Banks men in the Convention, who are principally

rom New York and Pennsylvania, are hard at work berating Frement, whom they charge with all manner of unpopular associations. .

"Pil teil you why I don't like Fremont," said a New York delegate. "In the first place he's a Southern man-born in South Carolina—and of course has associations and sectional feelings which he cannot get over; then he is the son-in-law of Tom Benton, who has just declared for Buchanan, and Old Bullion has a great influence over him; and finally, his connection with certain outrageous land claims in California will cause him more odium than he can stagger under in a Presidential canvass. No. no: Panks is the man. A poor boy-a journeyman mechanic he has raised himself to position by his talents; and forthermore, he is identified with the only struggle in which the North has proved victorious over the South; that is the contest for the Speakership. Fremont crossed the Rocky Mountains, and so did Kit Carson."

"Yes, but confound it," said a New Englander, "we Yankees are never popular as national politicians.

tation, or where would it stop? A member from New York committed a forgery, and no notice was taken of it; and very properly so.

"Is it not true that Southern mem are overbearing and insulting to the Northern members?"

Mr. M.—It is too often the case; but that is because Northern mem won't fight, while they are vory willing to use offensive language. King, who was killed in California, was a personal friend of mine; but I don't wonder at his fate. He made it a rule to be as personal and condemnatory as possible, and announced that he was responsible for what he said; and so he conducted his paper. Of course, this general challenge to the world would be taken up at some time or other, and hence the fatal shot. Now, you Northern men must not be imputing the worst motives to us, and when we ask for satisfaction deny it, for if you do you must take the consequences. Both sections are to blame, for when passions are aroused we take our tone from extreme men—you from Garrison and Philips, we from our extremists. Were a vote taken, it would be found that moderate men predominate in both sections, but these never speak, and hence the apparent diversities in opinion that exist. Why don't you Eastern poople attend to the councils of the HERALD, that circulates so extensively among you?

And so the debate continued to a late hour, in a good tempered and argumentative tone, due perhaps to the fact that the bar was closed, and cold water was accessi-

And so the decast continued to a late hour, in a good tempered and argumentative tone, due perhaps to the fact that the bar was closed, and cold water was accessi-ble in large quantities. To-day, no doubt, the ballotings and near approach of the Philadelphia Convention will increase the excitement.

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\*\*Letter from Judge McLean.\*\*
NEWAR, May 13, 1856.

Mt Drar Sh.—Your communication to the National Intelligence, of December, 1847, has just been reproduced here, and I have now read it for the first time. I have been looking, with no little solicitude, for the decision of the Supreme Court in the case lately argued, involving the question of the constitutionality of the Missouri prohibition, a question of great practical importance now, when the traditional policy of the country from the period of Independence, on the subject of slavery, is sought to be overturned. Though it is a long time since I left the bench and the active pursuits of the profession, and but a short span romains for me here, I continue to take great interest in the decisions of the courts and in the political questions of the day, especially such as relate to slavery, which seems to override all other questions, and shape our entire national policy. I will feel greatly obliged to you, if you will put me in the way of getting a copy of the decision as soon as it shall be made.

And now, as I am on the subject, I must add a few words to unburthen myself, for I feel most deeply in the present crisis. Of course I do not offer on my own part, nor ask on yours, any intimation of opinion on the constitutional question now judicially before you, in advance of the judgment of the Court. I know too well what the proprieties of your position demand of yourself and of me to do so, and indeed your known views on this point leave me, so far as you are concerned, nothing to learn, nor anything to desire.

The broad ground maintained by you in the communi-

me to do so, and indeed your known views on this point leave me, so far as you are concerned, nothing to learn, nor anything to desire.

The broad ground maintained by you in the communication to which I have referred a quite satisfactoryto me on that head. If your construction of the constitution were enforced, we should have no more slave States, nor any further extension of slavery. But upon the great political question of the day—the admission of Kansas as a free State—the issue now being made up for the decision of the great tribunal of the people, I feel at liberty to speak freely. You and I are natives of the same State—the little, but patriotic State of New Jersey. Your birth was contemporaneous with the adoption of the immortal ordinance which prohibited slavery in the Northwestern Territory, and secured freedom to the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; mine preceded that event several years. You were only planted on the frontiers to grow up among the hardy pioneers, with those young empires which have sprung up at your feet, as if by magic, at the touch of the wand of Liberty; and I have lingared amidst the battlefields of Monmouth, of Princeton and of Trenton. Both have lived to see slavery abolished in our native State, and both have witnessed from the beginning the glorious results of the humane and patriotic policy of our fathers, so happily signalized by that beneficent and inspiring measure to which the free West is so deeply indebted.

With these results before us, nurtured and schooled as we have been among the men of the Revolutionary period, and animated, as I trust we are, by the true spirit of enlightened Christianity, we cannot look upon the scenes of violence, of bloodshed and of civil and fraternal war in Kansas, countenanced as they are by a faithless administration, and a powerful but ruthless political par-

such as you for safety. The present Congress ought not to adjourn without admitting Kansas as a free State. You are on the spot; and as this is purely a political question, and partakes not at all of a judicial character, you may properly express your opinions and exercise your right-indi influence in regard to it. The exigency demands that we overlook mere forms. When fraud and violence stalk abroad over one of the fairest of the heritages of freemen, and when it is sought to plant slavery in the virgin soil of that beautiful Territory at the point of the bayonet, it is no time to talk of technicalities. The peace and honor of the country are not to deferred to such considerations as these. The population of Kansas, before the close of the present, will run up to 100,000, if the war of exclusion and extermination now going on there shall be suspended by so wholescene and patriotic a measure. But I must stop. If I should give way to my feelings, I should weary your patience. I hope my days may be prolonged to see this consummation, so devoutly to be wished, and then I may say with a peculiar unction, my "nume demitias." Yours most respectfully and truly, JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER.

CINCINSAII, June 6, 1856.

My Tear Ste.—Your element and patriotic letter of the

most respectivity and truly, JOSEAN C. HONDON SIX.

My Pear Six—Your eloquent and patriotic letter of the 13th of May was forwarded to me from Washington, and came to hand on my way to the West, when I had only time to acknowledge its receipt and my obligations for your warm expressions of kindness and confidence. Since then I have been engaged at my Circuit in Indianapolis.

Since then I have been engaged at my Circuit in Indian-apolis.

You will have learned before this from the public pepers that the Missouri suit to which your letter refers was continued to the December term and a reargument ordered. Of course, I cannot now properly say anything in regard to it, but I must express my gratification in knowing that you are satisfied with my views, already publicly arowed, as to the constitutional power of the general government over the subject of slavery in the Territories.

Territories.
Your allusions to our native State and its battlefields, and to the home of my adoption and the ordinance of 1787, so intimately connected with its history, bring to me grateful reminiscences.
For New Jersey I have ever cherished a filial pride and

into the nome of my adoption and the orimanics of 1887, so intimately connected with its history, bring to me grateful reminiscences.

For New Jersey I have ever cherished a filial pride and regard; though limited in territory and population as compared with other of her sister States, she has at all times been strong in those high qualities which are only developed in an advanced stage of civilization, and has wielded a moral force superior to her relative political power. My father left Ireland a young man, and landed at Wilmington, in Delaware, at the dawn of the Revolution. He seon after became a citizen of New Jersey, and occupying a humble position in the common walks of life, he aspired to no higher place than that of a private in the ranks of the revolutionary army, and bravely bore his part as a millitia man in the battles of Monmouth, Princeton and Trenton. The memory of a father's service, however humble, in so giorious a struggle, may well be cherished by a son with prond satisfaction. I was born in your county of Morris, but after the close of the Revolution, my father, with his young family, settled in the Northwestern territory, where it has been my favored lot to grow up under the congenial influences of that immortal ordinance wil. In the swelly guararticed liberty forever to that beautiful region, and which her millions of peaceful and patriotic people will never cease to reverence as the foundation of their progress, prosperity and power.

If has been to me a source of the deepest regret and of the most painful apprehension for the safety of our institutions, to witness the growing indifference and hostility, developed more generally during the last few years, to this salutary principe of that great measure of Jefferson, some, indeed, have ventured to question its constitutionality, although for near seventy years it has been the highest eminence in all sections of the country, and has received the sanction of every judicial tribunal in which it has been discussed, and that too, in the slave

The Aldermen and Councilmen committees on the re-P. P., Councilman Van Riper in the chair. The Committee on Carriages reported having engaged with Mr. Ach Councilman Manarra asked the price to be paid.

The Charman of the Committee stated that no price was agreed upon, but that the charge would be reasonstructed to engage only carriages necessary for the con-veyance of Mr. Fillmore and the members of the com-mittee. There was, he added, on occasions like this,

always on hand a large number of inveterate suckers, in the way of old members of the Common Council and ob-solete city functionaries, ready to apprepriate any amount of carriages, and entail burthensome expease upon the of carriages, and entail burthensome expense upon thecity.

The committee promised they would be vigilant that aneedless number of carriages were not used.

Alderman Strauss, from the Committee on Engagement
of a Steamboat to meet Mr. Fillmore on Staten Island, reported having had promised them the Norwalk for e175,
which was twenty-five per cent less than any previous
proposal. Though this was as low as a steamboat could
be obtained, they did not engage the boat, knowing that
a diversity of epinion existed among the committees as to
the feasibility of engaging one at all for the purpose intended.

a diversity of epinion existed among the committees as to the feasibility of engaging one at all for the purpose intended.

A long discussion arose as to the engaging of a steamboat.

Councilman Manuarr pronounced it foolish to furnish a fine but totally unnecessary ride to political strikers and demagogues.

Alderman Bungs stated that a large number of Fillmore and Donelson Clubs in the city had already engaged private boats to go to Staten Island to meet the expression. Alderman greeting to Mr. Fillmore he pictured as a spectacle too magnificently grand for description.

Councilman Tation computed the expense.

The Carrina Tation computed the expense.

The Carrina Tation computed the expense.

The Carrina at the dead of night.

All these threw a doubt upon the willingness of Mr. Fillmore to land at Staten Island. As a final obstacle was presented the possibility of want of suitable accommodations at Staten Island. The matter was at length temporarily settled by the appointment of a committee to proceed to Staten Island to inquire as to this latter point, and report at the next meeting.

The Committee on Firing Salutes reported having engaged Colonel D. Shay, of the areenal, to superintend the gun firing, of which there was to be one hundred fired in the Park and one hundred at the Battery, and as many more on the steamboat, should one be engaged.

The bell ringer at Trinity church offered, for \$10, to have a chiming of the bells on Trinity steeple when Mr. Fillmore, passed up Broadway. The proposition was Islae on the table till it was settled as to the landing place and route of escort of Mrr Fillmore.

Deputations from the Brooklyn Common Council and the American General Committee of Brooklyn addressed the Committee, and expressed the desire of the bodies they represented to unite with the municipality of New York in meeting the ex-President.

The Committee adjourned to Tuesday, to complete further necessary arrangements.

the administration in relation to Kansas affairs; that the President is disposed to change the policy relative to that.

andidate for Governor of South Carolina. The Poughkeepsie Ezaminer says the venerable Judge C. H. Ruggles, of that place, "makes no secret of the fact that he should not support the Cincinnati nomina-

of Arkansas, has made appointments for canvassing the State, and has invited Governor Conway to meet him. The black republican delegates to the Philadelphia Con-

vention from Berks county, Pa., favor the nomination of Judge McLean or Colonel Fremont for President, and Governor Reeder or Hon. James Campbell for Vice Presi-The Fillmore Know Nothings of Ohio find & very difficult to get their candidates to accept their nom Judge H. V. Peck has written a letter declining the nomi-

nation for Supreme Judge, on the ground that he has The Inncaster (Pa.) Express, a democratic paper, and formerly a firm supporter of Mr. Buchanan, has drawn itself entirely ont of the harness, and is now head and talk

up for either Fremont or McLean, whichever the Philadelphia Convention shall nominate. The Know Nothing papers of Ohio are deserting Fimore's standard by scores. The Germantown Locomo-tive has gone over to the democrats, and the Newark

the republicans. In the South the Know Nothing journals represent Mr. Fillmore as being in favor of their peculiar institution, while at the North he is put forward as being decidedly anti-Nebraska and opposed to the repeal of the Missouri

Not only is the nomination of Mr. Buchanan a great concession to Democratic freesoilism, and, therefore, should be objectionable to the South, but his antecedents on the slavery question are such that the South cannot vote for him.

The only German paper in Cincinnati—and there are published in the German language in that city some half ozen-that has hoisted the name of Buchanan, is the Volksfreund. The difficulty in the democratic party in California has recently been revived by a correspondence between M. S. Latham, Collector of the port of San Francisco, and

several democrats, who claim that he has not shown certain members of the party sufficent consideration in his official favors. The complaint comes from that branch of the party called "Purifiers," or who claim to be contending for a reform in party matters. Colonel M. S. Perry has accepted the democratic nomination for the office of Governor of Florida.

The Know Nothing State Council of California met at Sacramento on the 13th of May, with a good representa-tion from all parts of the State. Resolutions were adopted removing all secrecy and the different degrees; also en-dorsing the Nebraska question and the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson.

The Know Nothings of Florida have nominated David S. Walker, of Tallahassee, for Governor, and Ja M. Baker, of Columbia county, for Congress.

Our Havana Correspondence HAVANA, June 8, 1856. The Repairs to the Merrimac-Excilement Created in Ha-

vana by the News of Crampton's Dismissal-A Catalogue of Horrors, de., de. Senor Don Jose Maria Morales, head partner in the house of Drake & Co., has published a card in the Diario de la Marina, denying that Senor Miangelarra ran away with the funds of his regiment, as was stated a short time

xcites the admiration of all parties. She has been visited y thousands of our citizens, who have been kindly reated by the very gentlemanly Captain and all " abordinates. In her passage out she sustained some light injury in her propeller, which can be easily reaired here. The work is being done by Mr. McNabb, roprieter of a foundry in Regla. All the officers speak: ighly of her, as a staunch vessel, and well qualified in

lighly of her, as a staunch vessel, and well qualified in very respect to behave herself handsomely when called upon to maintain the honor of our flag. She is certainly the most powerful vessel of any nation in these waters.

The news of Crampton's recall produced quite a sire among our quiet citizens. The Spaniards predict a speedy war, and the defeat of the United States, of course. All our enemies in these times are the friends of Spain. People here generally concur that Marcy has got the best of the controversy, but say that Clarendon should give up the emilstment question and demand explanations of that Nicaragua part of the business. This is natural enough, if we take into consideration that the Cuban flibusters are all great men in Nicaragua, including General Goleuria.

One day last week, in Guanabacca, a phrenzied mother cut the throats of her three children with an old razor, and before she could be seized wounded her husband, two servants and herself. The injured children are aid doing well. In the same town a priest was attacked by

doing well. In the same town a priest was attacked by two highwaymen and soverely wounded. A guardia civil, who had gone to the assistance of the frair, was stabbed. The two assassins managed to effect their escape.